

March 2, 1984

LB 975

difference of less than two percent in a recall. This is consistent with existing law. You see it also states that when an official resigns because of the initiation of the recall process against him or her, they cannot be reappointed back to that office for the remainder of the term. We thought somebody might resign, the petition would stop, it would fail for lack of signatures and then through some subversion the remaining board members would reappoint the person who had just resigned. Those are the committee amendments. I will discuss some of the other provisions of the bill upon passage of the committee amendments. I move their adoption.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Pirsch.

SENATOR PIRSCH: Some questions for Senator Landis, if I may. Senator Landis, how is it changed in the committee amendments when it just says...and I am going to the white copy, I haven't looked at the green, specify which regularly scheduled elections may be used in the recall process? Could you elaborate on which ones those are and what have been omitted?

SENATOR LANDIS: In the past when you have gotten a recall, it is just indicated that there will be a special election. Some cases your recall will be close enough to the proximity of either a primary or a general election that you can attach the recall issue to an existing election and that that is in part the intention. Secondly, it also says that a political subdivision can call a special election for this recall if they have the petitions in hand. If the next election is months and months away and they have got petitions and the subdivision knows that fact, they can call a special election to hold this hearing, rather this question at the ballot time. I can find the provisions in the bill to show you. I only have a summary here but I can show you how that operates if you will give me a moment.

SENATOR PIRSCH: It just regulates the elections chosen to put the recall on?

SENATOR LANDIS: That's right. That's right.